

# CRYOGENIC PROCESS UTILIZING HIGH PRESSURE ABSORBER COLUMN

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This application claims the benefits of provisional patent applications, U.S. Serial No. 60/272,417, filed on March 1, 2001 and U.S. Serial No. 60/274,069, filed on March 7, 2001, both incorporated by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This invention relates to cryogenic gas processes for separating multi-component gaseous hydrocarbon streams to recover both gaseous and liquid compounds. More particularly, the cryogenic gas processes of this invention utilize a high pressure absorber.

## BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

[0003] In most plants, gas processing capacity is generally limited by the horsepower available for recompression of the pipeline sales gas stream. The feed gas stream is typically supplied at 700-1500 psia and expanded to a lower pressure for separation of the various hydrocarbon compounds. The methane-rich stream produced is typically supplied at about 150-450 psia and is recompressed to pipeline sales gas specifications of 1000 psia or above. This pressure difference accounts for the major portion of the horsepower requirement of a cryogenic gas processing plant. If this pressure difference can be minimized, then more recompression horsepower will be available, thereby allowing increased plant capacity of existing gas processing plants. Also, the process of the invention may offer reduced energy requirements for new plants.

[0004] Cryogenic expansion processes produce pipeline sales gas by separating the natural gas liquids from hydrocarbon feed gas streams.

[0005] In the prior art cryogenic processes, a pressurized hydrocarbon feed gas stream is separated into constituent methane, ethane ( $C_2$ ) compounds and/or propane ( $C_3$ ) compounds via a single column or a two-column cryogenic separation schemes. In single column schemes, the feed gas stream is cooled by heat exchange contact with other process streams or external refrigeration. The feed gas stream may also be expanded by isentropic expansion to a lower pressure and thereby further cooled. As the feed stream is cooled, high pressure liquids are condensed to produce a two-phase stream that is separated in one or more cold separators into a high pressure liquid stream and a methane-rich vapor stream in one or more cold separators. These streams are then expanded to the operating pressure of the column and introduced to one or more feed trays of the column to produce a bottom stream containing  $C_2$  compounds and/or  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds and an overhead stream containing methane and/or  $C_2$  compounds and lighter compounds. Other single column schemes for separating high pressure hydrocarbon streams are described in U.S. Patent Nos.: 5,881,569 to Campbell et al.; 5,568,737 to Campbell et al. 5,555,748 to Campbell et al.; 5,275,005 to Campbell et al.; 4,966,612 to Bauer; 4,889,545 to Campbell et al.; 4,869,740 to Campbell; and 4,251,249 to Gulsby.

[0006] Separation of a high pressure hydrocarbon gaseous feed stream may also be accomplished in a two-column separation scheme that includes an absorber column and a fractionation column that are typically operated at very slight positive pressure differential. In the two-column separation scheme for recovery of  $C_2$ , and/or  $C_3$ , natural gas liquids, the high pressure feed is cooled and separated in one or more separators to produce a high pressure vapor stream and a high pressure liquid stream. The high pressure vapor stream is expanded to the operating

pressure of the fractionation column. This vapor stream is supplied to the absorber column and separated into an absorber bottom stream and an absorber overhead vapor stream containing methane and/or  $C_2$  compounds along with trace amounts of nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The high pressure liquid stream from the separators and the absorber bottom stream are supplied to a fractionation column. The fractionation column produces a fractionation column bottom stream which contains  $C_2$ , compounds and/or  $C_3$ , compounds and a fractionation column overhead stream which may be condensed and supplied to the absorber column as reflux. The fractionation column is typically operated at a slight positive pressure differential above that of the absorber column so that fractionation column overheads may flow to the absorber column. In many of the two-column systems, upsets occur that cause the fractionation column to pressure up, particularly during startup. Pressuring up of the fractionation column poses safety and environmental threats, particularly if the fractionation column is not designed to handle the higher pressure. Other two-column schemes for separating high pressure hydrocarbon streams are described in U.S. Patent Nos.: 6,182,469 to Campbell et al.; 5,799,507 to Wilkinson et al.; 4,895,584 to Buck et al.; 4,854,955 to Campbell et al.; 4,705,549 to Sapper; 4,690,702 to Paradowski et al.; 4,617,039 to Buck; and 3,675,435 to Jackson et al.

[0007] U.S. Patent No. 4,657,571 to Gazzi discloses another two-column separation scheme for separating high pressure hydrocarbon gaseous feed streams. The Gazzi process utilizes an absorber and fractionation column that operate at higher pressures than the two-column schemes discussed above. However, the Gazzi process operates with the absorber pressure significantly greater than the fractionation column pressure, as opposed to most two-column schemes that operate at a slight pressure differential between the two vessels. Gazzi specifically teaches the use of a dephlegmator within the fractionation column to strip the feedstreams of a portion of the

heavy constituents to provide a stripping liquid for use in the absorber. Gazzi's tower operating pressures are independent of each other. The separation efficiency of the individual towers is controlled by individually altering the operating pressure of each tower. As a result of operating in this manner, the towers in the Gazzi process must operate at very high pressures in order to achieve the separation efficiency desired in each tower. The higher tower pressures require higher initial capital costs for the vessels and associated equipment since they have to be designed for higher pressures than for the present process.

[0008] It is known that the energy efficiency of the single column and two-column separation schemes may be improved by operating such columns at higher pressure, such as in the Gazzi patent. When operating pressures are increased, however, separation efficiency and liquid recovery are reduced, often to unacceptable levels. As column pressures increase, the column temperatures also increase, resulting in lower relative volatilities of the compounds in the columns. This is particularly true of the absorber column where the relative volatility of methane and gaseous impurities, such as carbon dioxide, approach unity at higher column pressure and temperature. Also, the number of theoretical stages in respective columns will have to increase in order to maintain separation efficiency. However, the impact of the residue gas compression costs prevails above other cost components. Therefore, the need exists for a separation scheme that operates at high pressures, such as pressures above about 500 psia, yet maintains high hydrocarbon recoveries at reduced horsepower consumption.

[0009] Earlier patents have addressed the problem of reduced separation efficiency and liquid recovery, typically, by introducing and/or recycling ethane-rich streams to the column. U. S. Pat. No. 5,992,175 to Yao discloses a process for improving recovery of C<sub>2</sub>, and C<sub>3</sub>, natural gas liquids in a single column operated at pressures of up to 700 psia. Separation efficiency is

improved by introducing to the column a stripping gas rich in  $C_2$  compounds and heavier compounds. The stripping gas is obtained by expanding and heating a liquid condensate stream removed from below the lowest feed tray of the column. The two-phase stream produced is separated with the vapors being compressed and cooled and recycled to the column as a stripping gas. However, this process has unacceptable energy efficiency due to the high recompression duty that is inherent in one-column schemes.

[0010] U. S. Pat. No. 6,116,050 to Yao discloses a process for improving the separation efficiency of  $C_3$  compounds in a two-column system, having a demethanizer column, operated at 440 psia, and a downstream fractionation column, operated at 460 psia. In this process, a portion of a fractionation column overhead stream is cooled, condensed and separated with the remaining vapor stream combined with a slip stream of pipeline gas. These streams are cooled, condensed and introduced to the demethanizer column as an overhead reflux stream to improve separation of  $C_3$  compounds. Energy efficiency is improved by condensing the overhead stream by cross exchange with a liquid condensate from a lower tray of the fractionation column. This process operates at less than 500 psia.

[0011] U. S. Pat. No. 4,596,588 to Cook discloses a process for separating a methane-containing stream in a two-column scheme, which includes a separator operating at a pressure that, is greater than that of a distillation column. Reflux to the separator may be obtained from one of the following sources: (a) compressing and cooling the distillation column overhead vapor; (b) compressing and cooling the combined two-stage separator vapor and distillation column overhead vapor; and (c) cooling a separate inlet vapor stream. This process also appears to operate at less than 500 psia.

[0012] Heretofore, there has not been a cryogenic process for separating multi-compound gaseous hydrocarbon streams to recover both gaseous and liquid compounds in one or more high pressure columns. Therefore, the need exists for a two-column scheme for separating a high pressure, multi-compound stream wherein the pressure of an absorber is substantially greater than and at a predetermined differential pressure from the pressure of a downstream fractionation column that improves energy efficiency, while maintaining separation efficiency and liquid recovery.

[0013] The present invention disclosed herein meets these and other needs. The goals of the present invention are to increase energy efficiency, provide a differential pressure between the absorber and fractionation columns, and to protect the fractionation column from rising pressure during startup of the process.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] The present invention includes a process and apparatus for separating a heavy key component from an inlet gas stream containing a mixture of methane, C<sub>2</sub> compounds, C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds wherein an absorber is operated at a pressure that is substantially greater than the fractionation column pressure and at a specific or predetermined differential pressure between the absorber and the fractionation column. The heavy key component can be C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds or C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds. The differential pressure in this process is about 50 psi to 350 psi between the absorber and the fractionation column.

[0015] An inlet gas stream containing a mixture of methane, C<sub>2</sub> compounds, C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds is cooled, at least partially condensed and separated in a heat exchanger, a

liquid expander, vapor expander, an expansion valve or combinations thereof, to produce a first vapor stream and a first liquid stream. The first liquid stream may be expanded and supplied to a fractionation column along with a fractionation feed stream and a fractionation reflux stream. These feed streams may be supplied to a middle portion of the fractionation column and warmed  
5 by heat exchange contact with residue gas, inlet gas, absorber overhead stream, absorber bottom stream and combinations thereof in an apparatus such as consisting of a heat exchanger and a condenser. The fractionation column produces a fractionation overhead vapor and a fractionation bottom stream. The first vapor stream is supplied to an absorber along with an absorber reflux stream to produce an absorber overhead stream and an absorber bottom stream.

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[0016] At least a portion of the fractionation overhead stream is at least partially condensed and separated to produce a second vapor stream and the fractionation reflux stream. The second vapor stream is compressed to essentially about the absorber pressure to produce a compressed second vapor stream that is at least partially condensed by heat exchange contact with one or more process streams such as the absorber bottom stream, the absorber overhead stream, at least  
15 a portion of the first liquid stream or combinations thereof. The compressed second vapor stream contains a major portion of the methane in the fractionation feed stream and second fractionation feed stream. When the heavy key component is  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds, then the compressed second vapor stream additionally contains a major portion of the  $C_2$  compounds in the fractionation feed stream and second fractionation feed stream. This stream is then supplied  
20 to the absorber as an absorber feed stream. The absorber overhead stream may be removed as a residue gas stream containing substantially all of the methane and/or  $C_2$  compounds and a minor portion of  $C_3$  or  $C_2$  compounds. Such residue gas stream is then compressed to pipeline specifications of above about 800 psia. The fractionation bottom stream can be removed as a

product stream containing substantially all of the  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds and a minor portion of the methane and  $C_2$  compounds.

[0017] In this invention, the absorber pressure is above about 500 psia. The apparatus for separating the heavy key component from an inlet gas stream containing a mixture of methane,  $C_2$  compounds,  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds, includes a cooling means. When the heavy key component is  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds, an apparatus for separating the heavy key component from an inlet gas stream comprises a cooling means for at least partially condensing the inlet gas stream to produce a first vapor stream and a first liquid stream; a fractionation column for receiving the first liquid stream, a fractionation feed stream and a second fractionation feed stream, the fractionation column produces a fractionation bottom stream and a fractionation overhead vapor stream; a condenser for at least partially condensing the overhead vapor stream to produce a second vapor stream and a fractionation reflux stream; an absorber for receiving at least a portion of the first vapor stream and an absorber feed stream, the absorber produces an absorber overhead stream and a second fractionation feed stream, the absorber having a pressure that is substantially greater than and at a predetermined differential pressure from the fractionation column pressure; a compressor for compressing the second vapor stream essentially to absorber pressure to produce a compressed second vapor stream; a condensing means for at least partially condensing the compressed second vapor stream to produce the absorber feed stream; and whereby the fractionation bottom stream contains a majority of heavy key components and heavies.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] So that the manner in which the features, advantages and objects of the invention, as well as others which will become apparent, may be understood in more detail, more particular description of the invention briefly summarized above may be had by reference to the  
5 embodiment thereof which is illustrated in the appended drawings, which form a part of this specification. It is to be noted, however, that the drawings illustrate only a preferred embodiment of the invention and is therefore not to be considered limiting of the invention's scope as it may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

[0019] **Figure 1** is a simplified flow diagram of a cryogenic gas separation process that incorporates the improvements of the present invention and configured for improved recovery of C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds.

[0020] **Figure 2** is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 1 wherein a third feed stream is fed to the fractionation column.

[0021] **Figure 3** is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 1 that includes a mechanical  
15 refrigeration system.

[0022] **Figure 4** is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 3 that includes an internal fractionation column condenser.

[0023] **Figure 5** is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 4 that includes improved heat integration through the use of a mechanical refrigeration system.

[0024] **Figure 6** is a simplified flow diagram of a cryogenic gas separation process that incorporates the improvements of the present invention and is configured for improved recovery  
20 of C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds.

[0025] Figure 6a is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 6 that includes a split feed stream that supplies the high pressure absorber and the fractionation tower.

[0026] Figure 7 is an alternate embodiment of this invention for improved recovery of C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds that includes supplying the high pressure absorber with recycled residue gas reflux and/or feed streams and a split inlet gas feed stream.

[0027] Figure 7a is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 7 that includes a cold absorber and supplying the cold absorber with split inlet gas feed streams.

[0028] Figure 8 is an alternate embodiment of the process in Figure 7 that includes supplying the high pressure absorber with recycle gas reflux and/or feed streams, but without the split feed inlet gas streams.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0029] Natural gas and hydrocarbon streams, such as refinery and petrochemical plants' off gases, include methane, ethylene, ethane, propylene, propane, butane and heavier compounds in addition to other impurities. Pipeline sales of natural gas is comprised mostly of methane with varying amounts of other light compounds, such as hydrogen, ethylene and propylene. Ethane, ethylene and heavier compounds, referred to as natural gas liquids, must be separated from such natural gas streams to yield natural gas for pipeline sales. A typical lean natural gas stream contains approximately 92% methane, 4% ethane and other C<sub>2</sub> compounds, 1% propane and other C<sub>3</sub> compounds, and less than 1% of C<sub>4</sub> and heavier compounds in addition to small amounts of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and sulfur-containing compounds, based on molar concentrations. The amounts of C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds and other natural gas

liquids are higher for rich natural gas streams. In addition, refinery gas may include other gases, including hydrogen, ethylene and propylene.

[0030] As used herein, the term "inlet gas" means a hydrocarbon gas that is substantially comprised of 85% by volume methane, with the balance being C<sub>2</sub> compounds, C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds as well as carbon dioxide, nitrogen and other trace gases. The term "C<sub>2</sub> compounds" means all organic compounds having two carbon atoms, including aliphatic species such as alkanes, olefins, and alkynes, particularly, ethane, ethylene, acetylene and the like. The term "C<sub>3</sub> compounds" means all organic compounds having three carbon atoms, including aliphatic species such as alkanes, olefins, and alkynes, and, in particular, propane, propylene, methyl-acetylene and the like. The term "heavier compounds" means all organic compounds having four or more carbon atoms, including aliphatic species such as alkanes, olefins, and alkynes, and, in particular, butane, butylene, ethyl-acetylene and the like. The term "lighter compounds" when used in connection with C<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>3</sub> compounds means organic compounds having less than two or three carbon atoms, respectively. As discussed herein, the expanding steps, preferably by isentropic expansion, may be effectuated with a turbo-expander, Joules-Thompson expansion valves, a liquid expander, a gas or vapor expander or the like. Also, the expanders may be linked to corresponding staged compression units to produce compression work by substantially isentropic gas expansion.

[0031] The detailed description of preferred embodiments of this invention is made with reference to the liquefaction of a pressurized inlet gas, which has an initial pressure of about 700 psia at ambient temperature. Preferably, the inlet gas will have an initial pressure between about 500 to about 1500 psia at ambient temperature.

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5 [0032] Referring now to Figures 2 through 5 of the drawings, a preferred embodiment of the cryogenic gas separation process of the present invention is shown configured for improved recovery of C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds. This process utilizes a two-column system that includes an absorber column and a sequentially-configured or downstream fractionation column. Absorber 18 is an absorber column having at least one vertically spaced tray, one or more packed beds, any other type of mass transfer device, or a combination thereof. Absorber 18 is operated at a pressure P that is substantially greater than and at a predetermined differential pressure from a sequential configured or downstream fractionation column. The predetermined differential pressure between the high pressure absorber and the fractionation column is about 50 psi – 350 psi in all embodiments of the invention. An example of this differential pressure would be if the absorber pressure is 800 psig, then the fractionation column pressure could be 750 psig to 450 psig, depending upon the differential pressure chosen. The preferable differential pressure is typically 50 psi. Fractionation column 22 is a fractionation column having at least one vertically spaced chimney tray, one or more packed bed or a combination thereof.

15 [0033] A pressurized inlet hydrocarbon gas stream 40, preferably a pressurized natural gas stream, is introduced to cryogenic gas separation process 10 for improved recovery of C<sub>3</sub> compounds and heavier compounds at a pressure of about 900 psia and ambient temperature. Inlet gas stream 40 is typically treated in a treatment unit (not shown) to remove acid gases, such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and the like, by known methods such as desiccation, amine  
20 extraction or the like. In accordance with conventional practice in cryogenic processes, water has to be removed from inlet gas streams to prevent freezing and plugging of the lines and heat exchangers at the low temperatures subsequently encountered in the process. Conventional dehydration units are used which include gas desiccants and molecular sieves.



compounds and lighter compounds in the expanded vapor stream 42a. The condensed liquids descend down the column and are removed as absorber bottom stream 45, which contains a major portion of the  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds.

[0037] Absorber overhead stream 46 is removed to overhead exchanger 20 and is warmed by heat exchange contact with absorber bottom stream 45, fractionation column overhead stream 60 and compressed second vapor stream 68. Compressed second vapor stream 68 contains a major portion of the methane in the fractionation feed stream and second fractionation feed stream. When the heavy key component is  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds, then the compressed second vapor stream 68 contains a major portion of the  $C_2$  compounds in the fractionation feed stream and second fractionation feed stream. Stream 45 is expanded and cooled in expander 23 prior to entering overhead exchanger 20. (Alternatively, a portion of first liquid stream 44 may be supplied to the overhead exchanger 20 as stream 44b to provide additional cooling to these process streams before being supplied to the front end exchanger 12 as stream 53. Upon leaving overhead exchanger 20, stream 53 can either be fed into the fractionation column 22 or combined with stream 58.) Absorber overhead stream 46 is further warmed in front end exchanger 12 and compressed in booster compressor 28 to a pressure of above about 800 psia or pipeline specifications to form residue gas 50. Residue gas 50 is a pipeline sales gas that contains substantially all of the methane and  $C_2$  compounds in the inlet gas, and a minor portion of  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds. Absorber bottom stream 45 is further cooled in front end exchanger 12 and supplied to a feed tray of a middle portion of fractionation column 22 as a second fractionation column feed stream 48. By virtue of the predetermined high pressure differential between absorber 18 and fractionation column 22, the absorber bottom stream 48 may be supplied to the fractionation column 22 without a pump.

[0038] Fractionation column 22 is operated at a pressure P2 that is lower than and at a predetermined differential pressure  $\Delta P$  from a sequential configured or upstream absorber column, preferably where P2 is above about 400 psia for such gas streams. For illustrative purposes, if P2 is 400 psia and  $\Delta P$  is 150 psi, then P1 is 550 psia. The fractionation column feed rates, as well as temperature and pressure profiles, may be selected to obtain an acceptable separation efficiency of the compounds in the liquid feed streams, as long as the set differential pressure between the fractionation column and the absorber is maintained. In fractionation column 22, first feed stream 48 and second feed stream 58 are supplied to one or more mid-column feed trays to produce a bottom stream 72 and an overhead stream 60. The fractionation column bottom stream 72 is cooled in bottoms exchanger 29 to produce an NGL product stream that contains substantially all of the heavy key components and heavies.

[0039] Fractionation column overhead stream 60 is at least partially condensed in overhead condenser 20 by heat exchange contact with absorber overhead and bottom streams 46, 45 and/or first liquid portion stream 53. The at least partially condensed overhead stream 62 is separated in overhead separator 26 to produce a second vapor stream 66 that contains a major portion of methane, C<sub>2</sub> and lighter compounds and a liquid stream that is returned to fractionation column 22 as fractionation reflux stream 64. The second vapor stream 66 is supplied to overhead compressor 27 and compressed essentially to the operating pressure P of absorber 18. The compressed second vapor stream 68 is at least partially condensed in overhead exchanger 20 by heat exchange contact with absorber overhead and bottom streams 46, 45 and/or first liquid portion stream 53. The condensed and compressed second vapor stream is supplied to absorber 18 as reflux stream 70. The compressed second vapor stream contains a major portion of the

methane in the fractionation feed streams. When the heavy key component is  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds, then the compressed second vapor stream contains a major portion of the  $C_2$  compounds in the fractionation feed streams.

[0040] By way of example, the molar flow rates of the pertinent streams in Figure 1 are shown in Table I as follows:

TABLE I

Stream Flow Rates - Lb. Moles/Hr.								
Stream	CO <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4+</sub>	Total	Pressure psia
40	123	114	18,777	2,237	806	635	22,692	1,265
42	111	111	17,696	1,901	586	273	20,677	1,255
48	29	3	1,663	1,001	586	273	3,554	483
50	123	114	18,777	2,184	8	0	21,206	1,265
58	12	3	1,081	336	221	362	2,016	453
60	41	6	2,744	1,284	8	0	4,084	425
70	41	6	2,744	1,284	8	0	4,084	558
72	0	0	0	53	798	635	1,486	435

[0041] Figure 2 depicts a variation to the process in Figure 1. Here, the absorber bottom stream 45 is expanded in expander 23 and at least partially condensed in overhead exchanger 20, forming stream 45a. Stream 45a consists of a liquid and a vapor hydrocarbon phase, which is separated in vessel 30. The liquid phase stream 45b is split into two streams, 45c and 45d. Stream 45d is fed directly to the fractionation column 22 without any further heating. Stream 45c can vary between 0% to 100% of stream 45b. The vapor stream 45e from vessel 30 is combined with stream 45c and is further heated in front end exchanger 12 by heat exchange contact with inlet gas stream 40 before entering the fractionation column 22.





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tray of fractionation column 22. Liquid condensate 127 is thereby warmed and redirected back to a tray below that from which it was removed. Stream 40b is next supplied to upper side reboiler 32a for heat exchange contact with liquid condensate 126 that is removed from a tray below the lowest feed tray of fractionation column 22 but above the tray from which liquid condensate 127 was removed. Liquid condensate 126 is thereby warmed and redirected back to a tray below that from which it was removed, but above the tray from which liquid condensate 127 was removed. Stream 40b is cooled and at least partially condensed and then recombined with cooled stream 40a. The combined streams 40a, 40b are supplied to cold separator 14 that separates these streams, preferably, by flashing off a first vapor stream 142 from a first liquid stream 144. First liquid stream 144 is expanded in expander 24 and supplied to a mid-column feed tray of fractionation column 22 as a first fractionation feed stream 158. A slip stream 144a from first liquid stream 144 can be combined with second expanded vapor stream 142b and supplied to overhead exchanger 20.

[0045] At least a portion of first vapor stream 142 is expanded in expander 16 and then supplied to absorber 18 as an expanded vapor stream 142a. The remaining portion of first vapor stream 142, second expanded vapor stream 142b, is supplied to overhead condenser 20 and is at least partially condensed by heat exchange contact with other process streams, noted below. The at least partially condensed second expanded vapor stream 142b is supplied to a middle region of absorber 18 after being expanded in expander 35, preferably as second absorber feed stream 151, which is rich in C<sub>7</sub> compounds and lighter compounds.

[0046] Absorber 18 produces an overhead stream 146 and a bottom stream 145 from the expanded vapor stream 142a, a second absorber feed stream 151, and absorber feed stream 170.

[0047] In absorber 18, the rising vapors in the expanded vapor stream 142a and second absorber feed stream 151, discussed below, are at least partially condensed by intimate contact with falling liquids from absorber feed stream 170 thereby producing an absorber overhead stream 146 that contains substantially all of the methane and lighter compounds in the expanded vapor stream 142a and second expanded vapor stream 142b. The condensed liquids descend down the column and are removed as absorber bottom stream, 145 that contains a major portion of the C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds.

[0048] Absorber overhead stream 146 is removed to overhead exchanger 20 and is warmed by heat exchange contact with second expanded vapor stream 142b and compressed second vapor stream 168. Absorber overhead stream 146 is further warmed in front end exchanger 12 as stream 150 and compressed in expander - booster compressors 28 and 25 to a pressure of at least above about 800 psia or pipeline specifications to form residue gas 152. Residue gas 152 is a pipeline sales gas that contains substantially all of the methane in the inlet gas and a minor portion of C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds. Absorber bottom stream 145 is expanded and cooled in expansion means, such as expansion valve 23, and supplied to a mid-column feed tray of fractionation column 22 as a second fractionation feed stream 148. By virtue of the high pressure differential between absorber 18 and fractionation column 22, the absorber bottom stream 145 may be supplied to the fractionation column 22 without a pump.

[0049] Fractionation column 22 is operated at a pressure that is substantially lower than of absorber 18, preferably above about 400 psia. The fractionation column feed rates as well as temperature and pressure profiles may be selected to obtain an acceptable separation efficiency of the compounds in the liquid feed streams, as long as the set differential pressure between the fractionation column and the absorber is maintained, i.e., 150 psi. First feed stream 158 and

second fractionation feed stream 148 are supplied at one or more feed trays near a middle portion of fractionation column 22 to produce a bottom stream 172 and an overhead stream 160. The fractionation column bottom stream 172 is cooled in bottoms exchanger 29 to produce an NGL product stream that contains a majority of the heavy key component and heavies.

5 [0050] Fractionation column overhead stream 160 is supplied to overhead compressor 27 and compressed essentially to the operating pressure P of absorber 18 as compressed second vapor stream 168. Compressed second vapor stream 168 is at least partially condensed in overhead condenser 20 by heat exchange contact with absorber overhead stream 146 and second expanded vapor stream 142b. The at least partially condensed overhead stream 168 is sent to absorber 18 as second absorber feed stream 151.

10 [0051] By way of example, the molar flow rate of the pertinent streams of Figure 6 are shown in Table II as follows.

TABLE II

Stream Flow Rates - Lb. Moles/Hr.								
Stream	N <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4+</sub>	Total	Pressure, psia
40	82.1	287.1	16,913.0	1,147.2	520.8	186.9	19,137.0	1290
142	82.1	287.1	16,913.0	1,147.2	520.8	186.9	19,137.0	1270
142a	60.6	212.1	12,494.1	847.4	384.7	138.0	14,137.0	550
142b	21.4	75.0	4,418.9	299.7	136.1	48.8	5,000.0	1270
148	5.1	192.7	3,440.9	1,078.7	524.3	187.2	5,428.8	375
151	5.1	49.9	3,421.1	101.3	7.2	0.4	3,584.9	550
152	82.1	144.2	16,893.1	169.7	3.7	0.1	17,293.0	1315
160	5.1	49.9	3,421.4	101.3	7.2	0.4	3,585.1	360
170	21.4	75.0	4,418.9	299.7	136.1	48.8	5,000.0	550
172	-	142.8	19.5	977.4	517.1	186.8	1,843.7	365

[0052] Figures 6a through 8 show other preferred embodiments of the cryogenic gas separation process for improved recovery of C<sub>2</sub> compounds and heavier compounds in which the high pressure absorber receives streams rich in C<sub>2</sub> compounds and lighter compounds to improve separation efficiency. Figure 6a contains another embodiment of the process shown in Figure 6.

In Figure 6a, a cold absorber 14 with one or more mass transfer stages is used instead of a cold separator 18. Feed stream 40 is split into two separate feed streams 40a and 40b in this process variation. Stream 40a is cooled in front end exchanger 12 by heat exchange contact with the absorber overheads stream 150 and emerges as stream 40c. Stream 40b is cooled in the reboilers 32a and 32b by heat exchange contact with streams 126 and 127 respectively and emerges as stream 40d. The colder of the two streams, 40c and 40d, is fed to the top of the cold absorber 14 with the warmer of the two streams, 40c and 40d, being fed to the bottom of the cold absorber

14. Additionally, at least a portion of the first liquid stream 144 can be split as stream 144a and combined with the second expanded vapor stream 142b discussed above.

[0053] Figure 7 depicts an alternative to the cryogenic  $C_2+$  recovery process shown in Figure 6.

Here, the first vapor stream 142 from the cold separator 14 passes through expander 16 as expanded vapor stream 142a without splitting prior to entering the expander 16. Expanded vapor stream 142a is fed to the lower portion of absorber 18 in its entirety, instead of being split into expanded vapor stream 142a and second expanded vapor stream 142b. The absorber 18 also is supplied with a second absorber feed stream 151. The second absorber feed stream 151 is produced by taking a slip stream of the residue gas 152, heating it in overhead exchanger 20, expanding it in expander 35 and supplying it to absorber 18 as second absorber feed stream 151. The absorber feed stream 170 remains the same as in Figure 6.

[0054] Figure 7a contains another embodiment of the process shown in Figure 7. In Figure 7a, a cold absorber 14 with one or more mass transfer stages is used instead of a cold separator 18. Feed stream 40 is split into two separate feed streams 40a and 40b in this particular embodiment of the process. Stream 40a is cooled in front end exchanger 12 by heat exchange contact with the absorber overhead stream 150 and emerges as stream 40c. Stream 40b is cooled in the reboilers 32a and 32b by heat exchange contact with streams 126 and 127 respectively and emerges as stream 40d. The colder of the two streams, 40c and 40d, is fed to the top of the cold absorber 14 with the warmer of the two streams, 40c and 40d, being fed to the bottom of the cold absorber 14.

[0055] Figure 8 depicts a further embodiment of the  $C_2+$  recovery process. In this particular process embodiment, the inlet gas stream 40 is cooled in front end exchanger 12 and fed to cold separator 14. The first vapor stream 142 is expanded in expander 16 and fed to absorber 18 as

expanded vapor stream 142a. Expanded vapor stream 142a is fed to the lower portion of absorber 18 in its entirety, as opposed to being split into streams 142a and 142b as in previously discussed embodiments. Two other absorber feed streams exist in the present embodiment of the process. Fractionation column overhead vapor stream 160 is compressed and expanded in compressor 27 to the same pressure as the absorber 18 and exits as compressed second vapor stream 168. Fractionation bottom stream contains substantially all of the heavy key component. Compressed second vapor stream 168 is at least partially condensed in overhead exchanger 20 and fed to absorber 18 as second absorber feed stream 151. A second expanded vapor stream 142b of residue gas stream 152 is heated in reboilers 32a and 32b, at least partially condensed in overhead exchanger 20, compressed and expanded to the same pressure as the absorber 18 in compressor 35, and fed to the absorber 18 as absorber feed stream 170.

[0056] There are significant advantages to the present invention wherein the absorber operating pressure is substantially greater than and at a predetermined differential pressure from a sequentially configured or downstream fractionation column for recovery of  $C_2$  compounds and/or  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds. First, the recompression horsepower duty may be decreased, thereby increasing gas processing throughput. This is particularly true for high pressure inlet gas. Recompression horsepower duty is mostly attributable to expansion of the inlet gas to the lower, operating pressure of the absorber. The residue gas produced in the absorber is then recompressed to pipeline specifications. By increasing the absorber operating pressure, less gas compression is needed. In addition to the lower recompression horsepower duty requirements for the gases, other advantages exist. The overhead compressor controls the pressure of the fractionation column 22, which prevents the fractionation column from pressuring up, particularly during startup of the process. The absorber pressure is allowed to rise and acts

like a buffer to protect the fractionation column, which increases the safety in operating the fractionation column. Since the fractionation column of the current invention can be designed for operating pressures lower than the prior art, initial capital costs for the column are reduced. Another advantage over the prior art is that the overhead compressor will maintain the column within the proper operating range, i.e., avoiding upset, since there is not a loss of separation efficiency.

[0057] Second, the present invention allows for more adjustment of the temperature and pressure profile of a sequentially configured or downstream fractionation column to optimize separation efficiency and heat integration. In the case of a rich inlet gas stream, the present invention allows the fractionation column to be operated at lower pressure and/or lower temperature for improved separation of  $C_2$  compounds and/or  $C_3$  compounds and heavier compounds. Also, operating the fractionation column at a lower pressure reduces the heat duty of the column. Heat energy contained in various process stream may be used for fractionation column side reboiler duty or overhead condenser duty or to pre-cool inlet gas streams.

[0058] Third, energy and heat integration of the separation process is improved by operating the absorber at higher pressure. The energy contained in high pressure liquid and vapor streams from the absorber, for example, may be tapped by coupling isentropic expansion steps, such as in a turbo expander, with gas compression steps.

[0059] Finally, the invention allows for the elimination of liquid pumps between the absorber and the fractionation column and the capital cost associated with such. All streams between the columns may flow by the pressure differentials between the columns.

[0060] While the present invention has been described and/or illustrated with particular reference to the process for the separation of gaseous hydrocarbons compounds, such as natural gas, it is



noted that the scope of the present invention is not restricted to the embodiment(s) described. It should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the scope of the invention includes other methods and applications using other equipment or processes than those specifically described. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described above is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is understood that the present invention includes all such variations and modifications which are within the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended that the scope of the invention not be limited by the specification, but be defined by the claims set forth below.

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